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MASSACHUSETTS

HORTICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

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Monograph

AN
ADDRESS,
PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE
MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS
SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL,
THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

BY ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

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ADDRESS.

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MR PRESIDENT,

AND GENTLEMEN OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,—

THE propitious circumstances under which we have assembled to celebrate our second annual festival, must be gratifying to all who cherish an interest in the prosperity of our institution, and more particularly to those who have labored to acquire for it its present prosperous and elevated condition. The experiment has been fairly tested, and thus far its results are too apparent to permit even the most skeptical to doubt of either its utility or its final success. Its interests are too closely identified with the general good, as well as with individual comfort and happiness, to allow us to waver in our hopes, or to falter in our exertions to effect the original design of its creation.

We have not come up hither to recount the exploits of military prowess, or to mingle in the strife, or participate in the conquests of political gladiators. We come not to swell the pæans of the conqueror or

to mourn over our prostrate liberties. We come not to indulge in the feelings which are incited by the contemplation of such objects, for we war not with the sword, nor seek to gather laurels in the field of hostile or fierce contentions.

But we have come together at the ingathering of the harvest, to exhibit an acceptable offering of a portion of its bounties. We have come in the pacific and genial spirit of the pursuits we love to participate in, the enjoyments the occasion imparts, and we have come to reciprocate the congratulations of the season, in the success with which our labors and our experiments have been crowned.

The primitive employment of man was that of a tiller of the ground, and the garden of Eden, planted and ornamented by the hand of its Creator, was assigned to the care of our great progenitor 'to dress and to keep it.' From the earliest period of the world to the present day, the cultivation of the ground has been viewed with special favor by all civilized nations. Even heroes, philosophers, and statesmen have sought in rural employments a temporary relaxation from the cares and perplexities incident to their public labors. It is not necessary to explore the annals of ancient history for the names of individuals who have been thus distinguished. The records of our own times, and especially of our own country, and our own personal observations, afford instances of illustrious men who have been thus preeminent, and there are those now living amongst us, who, by their precept and example, by their scientific and practical

knowledge and skill, and devotion to its interests, have imparted an impulse to the pursuit, that will be felt and acknowledged long after they have ceased to cheer us by their presence, or to influence us by their personal illustrations.

The pursuits of horticulture are peaceful. The cultivation of fruits and flowers is an unfailing source of pleasant and instructive occupation and amusement. Labor is lightened, and care is recompensed, and industry is cheered in the contemplation of the expanding beauties of spring, in the delightful fragrance and glowing and grateful anticipations of summer, and in the consummation of our hopes in autumn.

The pursuits of horticulture are salutary to the physical and moral nature of man. They impart vigor to the body, and expansion and elevation to the mind. The plants that are everywhere scattered in his pathway, and around, above and beneath him, delighting the senses with their sweetness, their simplicity, their grandeur, and perfect adaptation to his joys and to his necessities, are silent but impressive emblems of the benignity of our heavenly Father, admonishing the recipient of his indebtedness, and claiming from him the return of a sincere and lively gratitude.

Industry, intelligence, and skill are indispensable agents in the business of horticulture. A thorough acquaintance with the views of eminent scientific and experimental writers, as well as with the more legible and definite compositions of nature, are

essential to the formation of an accomplished, and distinguished cultivator. The information we derive from study, as from the practical observations of the workings of inanimate nature, will administer to our success, and prevent in a measure the recurrence of errors which flow from inattention, or from the want of some established system of operation. A judicious selection of soil and aspect is necessary to the health of the plant, and will repay our care in the vigor of its growth, and in the improvement of the quality and quantity of its fruit.

The opinions of foreign writers, however applicable they may be in practice to the mode of cultivation pursued in those regions of which they treat, are not always suited to the climate and soil of that which adopts them. That which is ascertained to be of practical utility in one country, under one climate, may be unfavorable to the production or maturity of the same variety of fruit or vegetables, or ornamental trees in another.

In some climates, indigenous and exotic plants and fruits, that require the aid of artificial culture and great care in their preservation, are matured in others with comparatively little labor. Unassisted nature performs nearly all that is needful in their production, relieving man from the toil and anxiety of cultivation, and affording him, at the appropriate season, a portion of her abundance.

The present flourishing condition of horticulture in our country may, I think, be ascribed to the refined taste and liberality of its citizens, and in a measure to

the improved condition of those whose ingenuity and industry is exerted in affording the means of gratifying that taste, and exciting that liberality. A laudable spirit of competition has been awakened among the practical and amateur cultivators in this vicinity, which I hope will be productive of great and useful results to this community. We have witnessed with no ordinary gratification the increasing variety of flowers, the introduction of new and valuable kinds of fruits, and the amelioration of those which have been long familiar to us. And among those fruits which we may, without the imputation of a violent presumption, consider as original native productions, the Baldwin Apple, the Seckle, Cushing, Wilkinson, Gore's Heathcote, Lewis, Andrews, and Dix Pears, the Lewis or Boston Nectarine, and the Downer Cherry, may be classed among the most desirable of their kinds.

It is true that the introduction of these several varieties of fruits was the result of accident; this consideration does not diminish their value, nor should detract from the merit of those under whose auspices they were derived, or introduced to public notice.

An opinion seems to be entertained by some of our most experienced cultivators, that few if any of the choice varieties of pears, considered by others as native fruits, are indigenous to our soil. That this opinion is not well founded, I think has been abundantly demonstrated by the production of some in the instances to which I have before referred. Those fruits were discovered in isolated situations, in pastures or in the woods, or generally remote from habi-

tations, and where no traces of '*man's device*' could be discernible in their vicinity, or the ameliorating effects upon the tree itself, by engrafting or inoculation. In some cases we have positive evidence, derived from the personal observation of the proprietor, that the tree originated in the place it now occupies, and has never been subjected to the operation of artificial change. The process of raising ameliorated fruits of this description is very slow, if we wait the development of the product in the maturity of the original tree. The first generation of fruit may afford the desired degree of amelioration, although the balance of probabilities may be against the fulfilment of that expectation. A more summary mode of producing the desired result is to transfer a shoot or a bud from a young plant to a* thrifty mature tree, and to plant the seed of the fruit that it may produce, and thus proceed in the multiplication of chances by alternate planting and engrafting from the fruit and plant produced, until the required quality is obtained. This, according to the theory of an ingenious modern writer, may be effected in the fifth or sixth generation. The experiment, though it may require much time and labor, and demand no inconsiderable share of patience, is worthy the attention of those, whose views are not confined to the narrow precincts of a selfish and exclusive policy, but are disposed to imi-

*It has been suggested to me by a distinguished Horticulturist, that this experiment would probably succeed better, if the shoot or bud were placed upon an old tree, or one of slow growth, as it would thus earlier develope the fruit.

tate their predecessors in the liberal provision they made for their successors. But I make not this appeal to any who are actuated by similar feelings to those which were indulged by the enlightened legislator, who, in the discussion of a subject bearing some analogy to this, inquired, what has *posterity* done for us ! that we should be required to do this for our posterity !

The reflection that we may not realize the advantages of those experiments, should not deter us from making them. We should be influenced by more patriotic and liberal sentiments. Every generation of men is a link in the great chain that has been forming from the creation of the world, connecting the present with the past, and is to be lengthened out through succeeding ages. Be it our province then, as it is our duty, to preserve the brightness of this chain, that our appropriate division of it may lose nothing upon a comparison with all its parts, but that the period of which it is typical, may be regarded as one that was characterized by a suitable respect for ourselves, and as a stimulus to the coming generation to evince a like regard to the claims of those who are to follow.

The agricultural interests of New England have been greatly promoted by the skilful, judicious, and generous exertions of the society long since instituted in Massachusetts for that purpose. To the ardor and zeal that has been unceasingly manifested by the distinguished men who have directed its efforts, this

section of our country is particularly indebted for the advances that have been made in this department of national industry, and which may not be inaptly termed a branch of the 'American System.' They have given an impulse to the energies and the hopes of our yeomanry. They have instilled into their minds a portion of their sentiments, and have excited in them a spirit of emulation, and the advantages that have accrued, and still continue to follow their labors, are legible in every field, and are daily conspicuous in our market-places.

The industry, and perseverance, and forecast of the people of New England, is the basis upon which their prosperity and security must be sustained.

Possessed of fewer natural advantages of soil and climate than are enjoyed in other sections of our country, we are happily exempted from many of the evils to which they are necessarily subjected, by circumstances they cannot control. If we are denied the privilege of a milder atmosphere, and a more temperate climate, if we must submit to the rigors of our northern winter, and find no escape from the chilling colds of a protracted spring, we can do so without murmuring or repining.

If Providence has been pleased to withhold from us, what in its wisdom it has seen fit to confer on others, it has given us much, and withheld from us much for which we should be grateful.

The habits and peculiarities of trees and plants is a subject which should interest our attention, as a knowledge of it will tend to prevent much of the

confusion, and avert much of the disappointment, to which those are exposed who neglect it.

The unskilful use of the saw and the pruning knife, is frequently detrimental to trees, not only in the extent of their application, but in the unseasonableness of the operation. Winter pruning is sometimes practised for the very cogent reason that it is a time of comparative leisure. Similar excuses have not been unfrequently resorted to, on other occasions, and the reminiscences of by-gone days may remind some of us of certain mischievous acts performed, for the equally commendable reason, that we could find no more rational employment for our time. It is thought by those who have given much attention to the subject, that the most appropriate time for such operations is when the sap flows freely, or from the latter end of April to the middle of May. This is undoubtedly true in relation to the apple and pear tree, but in the opinion of some experienced, and distinguished cultivators, the peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, and cherry trees should not be pruned except in August or September. The latter should be subjected to this operation as sparingly as possible. Lopping off the leading shoots, or any other of the principal branches, should be avoided as much as practicable, and while they preserve their health and vigor, those parts should be suffered to remain entire, and only the smaller superfluous branches removed.

The wounds caused by the removal of the greater or lesser branches should be immediately covered by a composition of adhesive and healing ingredients,

which will prevent the air and moisture from penetrating, and as the juices are then in an active state, little or no injury may be apprehended. If this were practised more generally than it has been, we should not witness so much of premature decay that is seen so extensively in our orchards and gardens.

I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without urging upon you the necessity of avoiding as much as possible, the removal of large and vigorous branches from your trees *at any season*. To secure success in the cultivation of fruit trees, and to give them a tasteful and ornamental, as well as useful form, with a view to productiveness, and a simultaneous ripening of their fruits, pruning should be commenced the year after they are transplanted, and repeated every successive spring, by cutting out from the centre, and from the exterior all the small, and superfluous, and intersecting shoots, wherever they appear, leaving the interior of the tree in the form of a tunnel. By this method the fruit, on all parts of the tree, will be equally accessible to the influence of the sun, and will consequently be more equally matured, and of similar qualities on all its sections. Trees, like children, should be taught correct habits while they are susceptible of good impressions, and as we are directed to train up the latter in the way they should go, that in maturer life they shall not depart from the precepts that are instilled into their minds in youth, so is it desirable in relation to the former, that we should cultivate the young plant with reference to the future tree, and prune and train it as we would have it to *grow*.

But this is not all that is essential to give efficacy to our labors. There is an evil to which many kinds of trees and plants are subjected, that demands our particular attention, and even when that has been patiently and zealously exercised, it has proved only partially successful. The numerous kinds of insects which not only produce incalculable mischief to the health, and beauty, and productiveness of the tree, but deprives us of no inconsiderable portion of their fruits, has hitherto eluded the vigilance and the ingenuity of man, in his efforts to provide either a preventive or a remedy for the injury thus occasioned. The insidious mode of attack in which they are guided by an unerring instinct, would seem to require the exercise of almost super-human skill, to avert or repress their ravages.

Cleanliness is indispensable to the health, and beauty, and usefulness of fruit trees. The moss-covered wall is venerated as an object of antiquity; but the moss-covered tree excites no such reverential emotions. Nor is our respect for the sentimental cultivator of caterpillars, elevated in the ratio of success he attains in the pursuit of his favorite art. It were well enough while it administers to his pleasures, and gratifies his taste, that he should enjoy the exclusive benefit of his labors, and *far* better if he would restrain those objects of his regard within the limits of his own domain. If the propagation of those ingenious architects is an interesting employment; if he is gratified by the exhibition of their industry, and is impressed with the belief that it would be an act of

cruelty to demolish their dwellings, and devote the occupants to death; that they would thus

———‘in corporal suffering

Feel a pang as great as when a giant dies,’

he must be indulged in the exercise of those kindred feelings, and in the unenvied possession of his vitiated taste. But the criminal disregard of the duties he owes to his neighbors, in the indulgence of such propensities, whether they proceed from choice or indolence, deserve the most severe and unrestrained rebuke.

Exudations, or any other unusual appearance of unhealthiness or unthriftness in trees often indicate the proximity of the enemy, although such effects are produced sometimes by unskilful pruning. An early and careful examination will lead to the detection of the assailant, and, if seasonably made, may preserve the tree. No effectual preventive against the injurious operations of the borer upon many of our fruit, and some of our forest trees, has yet been devised.

The cankerworm and the curculio are the most extensively fatal, as they are the most *crafty* of the insect race, and no certain means have yet been discovered to induce the belief that an effectual preventive will be found to stay their annual ravages. The time, and labor, and experiments that have been devoted to the attainment of this desirable object, or employed in the investigation of the subject, are deserving of more success than have resulted from those efforts. Much useful and satisfactory information as to their character and habits, has, however,

been elicited, but that most desirable end, the prevention of their devastating effects, has been but partially attained. 'It is a consummation devoutly to be wished,' that all who are interested would unite their efforts in the endeavor to arrest the further progress of this scourge of our fruit trees. The energies of the whole agricultural world could not be concentrated in, and applied to a more important purpose connected with the cultivation of fruits. Should any individual be so fortunate as to make the discovery that shall prove an infallible antidote to the incursions of this withering and blighting infliction, he will have the proud and enviable satisfaction of contributing much to the prosperity of his country, and will richly deserve to be numbered among its benefactors.

It must be obvious to those who have devoted their attention to the cultivation of fruits, that the same varieties will thrive better in one quality of soil, than in another. This is undoubtedly true even of some of the most hardy, and more especially of those of the more tender and delicate kinds. The russetting apple affords an example of this ameliorating effect, and will furnish a satisfactory elucidation of this position. The most perfect are those which are produced upon elevated or dry soils interspersed with rocks; while those which grow in low and moist lands, possess less of the distinguishing traits of that variety. I do not state this so much as the result of my own practical observations, as from those of more experienced cultivators. Such being the fact in relation to one sort of fruit, may it not be rationally in-

ferred that it should be likewise true of many others? The subject commends itself to our attention with peculiar interest, and I cannot doubt but that it will receive the consideration it merits.

Associations directed to the promotion of horticultural pursuits are of comparatively recent date. It was reserved to that country, from whence the intrepid band of Pilgrims came, to found an empire in this Western hemisphere, to become the pioneers in this acceptable work, as she had ever been in all others that had a tendency to shed a lustre upon her name, and to impart to other nations the influence of her beneficent and glorious example. The time has passed away, and with it the excitement, I trust, never to be revived, when to speak in commendation of the institutions of Great Britain, would subject the eulogist to the suspicion that he was distrustful of those of his native country. I leave to abler hands, and more gifted minds, the correction of those unmanly and illiberal personalities, that have degraded the literature of England in relation to our manners and habits, and the uncharitable and mistaken views of our government, and the administration of its laws, which have been furnished by itinerant book-makers, in return for the generous hospitalities of our countrymen, and thus made the only adequate return of which they were capable.

The Horticultural Society of London was established in 1805, under the highly flattering auspices of distinguished scientific and practical men, and was the first institution of the kind that had been founded

in Europe. It has developed a wide field of operations, and extended its researches to almost every accessible part of the globe. Innumerable specimens of the riches of the natural world have been collected under its direction, and transferred to England. Asia and Africa, and America and Continental Europe, have contributed to swell the catalogue of rare and valuable plants, to enrich and beautify the rural retreats of our father land.

In 1809 the Caledonian Horticultural Society was formed in Scotland, and still numbers among its patrons the first of the nobility and gentry of that loyal nation.

The Horticultural Society of Paris was instituted in 1826, and is rapidly increasing in numbers and in influence. Between the society of Massachusetts and that of Paris the most friendly relations exist, and are fostered. We have received the most conclusive evidence of their regard, and of their desire to promote a reciprocal interchange of opinions and sentiments upon the subject of our mutual pursuits.

We have invited the cooperation of the several Horticultural Societies in our own country, to participate with us in extending the influence, and imparting a taste for rural employments. We have expressed a desire to be identified with them in the general design of our labors. We founded this institution for purposes of public utility, and we wish to see its benefits become coextensive with the limits of our land. Whatever of good may result from our industry, or be achieved by our exertions, must be seen and

felt, and will, I trust, be acknowledged by the community.

A taste for rural pursuits and improved culture has been widely diffused through the influence and example of this society. An emulation has been excited which has been productive of highly gratifying results. The weekly exhibitions at our Hall the past and passing season, have furnished undeniable evidence of the truth of this assertion. The increased varieties of beautiful flowers, and rich fruits, and fine culinary plants, have surpassed our anticipations, and more than all these, are the gratifying effects that have followed those exhibitions in the expressions of delight we have heard from those who have attended them. We cannot be insensible to the commendation of our fellow-citizens; we ask for their support and encouragement; and I feel assured that a generous and tasteful community can never be unmindful of the importance of sustaining an institution that contributes so essentially to the supply of their common necessities, and administers so abundantly to the happiness of the healthful, and the solace of the invalid.

The varieties of soil and of climates with which our country is diversified, are favorable to the growth of almost every plant, which nature yields to the wants or the tastes of man. The magnolia, the tulip, the judas, the laurel, and other flowering trees that may vie in beauty and fragrance with almost any of the exotic plants, are indigenous to our forests, and are improved by cultivation when transplanted to appropriate situations. And we are indebted to the provi-

dent care of nature for the origin of many of our most valuable esculents which have become ameliorated by culture, and which use has rendered in a measure indispensable to our convenience and comfort.

In the interminable forests where the voice of civilized man has not been heard, nor the foot of civilized man penetrated, where the silence of nature has continued undisturbed since the earliest dawn of creation, save by the howlings of the untamed enemies of our race, or the murmuring of waters rushing to their appointed destination in hidden meanderings, or gliding in silvery brightness through verdant meadows, and over rocky precipices, tumbling in wild and fearful confusion into the deep chasm, thence flinging their glittering spray upwards, mingling in sunbeams, and hanging midway in the heavens the transient beauties of the bow of promise!—there, where nature reposes in her lofty, but rude and simple grandeur, in coming years, though perhaps remote, men from all sections of this vast country, and from nations beyond the sea, will be gathered together, and from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the far-off borders of the Pacific Sea, under the protecting ægis of our insignia of liberty, villages, and towns and cities will arise, and associations will be established where the cheering light of science and the arts shall blend their influence, and seminaries of learning will be founded, that shall give to mind its power and to man his merited elevation, and a taste for all that administers to the improvement of social life, and the diffusion of the means of social happiness, and God

shall be worshipped in temples consecrated to His service in the simplicity, and truth, and power of His word.

In this future vision, that is not destined to bless our sight, but is reserved to future generations to look upon, may we not hope that the influence of those principles we now commemorate may be implanted and widely diffused.

It is a common observation of travellers, that in the interior portions of New England, remote from populous towns, very little if any attention is given to the cultivation of good fruits, and it is equally true that many of our substantial practical agriculturists in those regions, deny themselves even the convenience or luxury of a kitchen garden. Mankind must be permitted to stint themselves in the enjoyments of the bounties of nature if such be their pleasure. If indifference or parsimony induce such self-denial, and they who practise it were alone inconvenienced, it is a matter with which a stranger need not intermeddle; but, inasmuch, as such a disuse of the bounties of heaven are detrimental to the public at large, we may rebuke the unpatriotic spirit by which they are influenced.

It is worthy of remark, that in all parts of the continent of Europe where fruits are abundant, and cheaply procured, a greater degree of temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors is prevalent among all classes of the inhabitants than elsewhere. This consideration alone, commends the subject most forcibly to the general favor, and in an especial manner to

those philanthropic men who are devising plans for the suppression of that debasing and destructive practice of intemperance. Horticultural societies are in a measure auxiliary to this benevolent design, in administering an antidote to that baneful indulgence which makes havoc of the mind, by furnishing a substitute in the wholesome beverage expressed from the apple, the pear, the grape and the currant, as in the solace to be derived from the natural and ordinary use of the fruit.

Rural architecture may not inappropriately claim a passing notice on the present occasion. It has not hitherto, here, received the attention it deserves. One reason why it has not, is probably the unwillingness, or the apprehension of incurring an expensive outlay, without the immediate prospect of an adequate return. This, I think, it may be made apparent, is more imaginary than real. It is not to be denied that large sums have been injudiciously expended in the construction of some of our rural retreats, and more especially in the erection of the house, the preparation of gravel-walks, the construction of observatories, artificial caverns, fish-ponds, etc. Those who possess the means have an unquestionable right to gratify their tastes, and indulge their fancies, in such expenditures, but it does not follow that others, with more limited resources, may not procure as much satisfaction by a less conspicuous display of their tastes and their fancies. Durability in the materials selected, and convenience and simplicity in the design and construction of the house, are all that is

essential for a country residence. A white exterior, which presents a pleasing contrast to the green vestments, the prevailing coloring of nature in her rural empire, is preferable to any other. The artificial embellishments of the exterior of the house are of secondary consideration. The honey-suckle, the bigonia, the eglantine and the woodbine, intermingling and entwining their flexible branches, and attaching themselves by their tendrils, or other means with which nature has provided them, to any object that will afford them support, or artificially secured and tastefully arranged, will present a far more pleasing aspect than the ingenuity of man can devise, or the application of art accomplish. But it is upon the grounds that the taste of the proprietor should be exhibited, and this can be effected at comparatively little expense. Most of the native; and many of the foreign varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs, may be raised from seeds, and a nursery thus formed will in a few years afford a sufficient supply to occupy the borders or other places designed for their reception. Collections of many desirable kinds may be procured from the contiguous forests. The work of preparing the borders or divisions of the enclosure to be appropriated to the location of the plants, may be done at intervals when leisure will permit, or when it will not interfere with more important duties. The graveling of garden avenues may be dispensed with. The ordinary soil levelled, and laid smooth with the roller, will present an agreeable surface with less labor and cost than the former. Grass edgings are preferable

to those of box, their symmetry can be preserved with less care, and are less obnoxious to the charge of the treasonable practice of affording shelter and sustenance to myriads of insects which prey upon the delicious products of the vine and other rare fruit.

We have been too long accustomed to rely upon foreign nurseries for fruit trees and other plants. I am aware that to a certain extent this is unavoidable. But we should depend more upon our own resources, and learn to appreciate them. We have suffered too much of disappointment, and experienced too much of vexation from the carelessness of others to submit with patience to a repetition of them. We have waited season after season for several successive years for the development of fruits that were sent to us under the imposing title of some rich and rare variety, and have found in the reality that the good consisted alone in the name. I would encourage the public nurseries in our own vicinity, not to gratify any exclusive or sectional views, but because we may thereby the more easily avoid the inconveniences which have long been the subject of complaint against others more remote. The fear of prompt and immediate detection and exposure, will have a tendency to render their proprietors more cautious, while the liberal support they would receive, would stimulate them to secure and retain the confidence reposed in them. The imposition that was practised upon the patriarch Jacob, who was compelled to accept Leah as the reward of seven years of labor and toil, for ~~Rebecca~~, is somewhat analagous to the case of many of us. We, too, have

Rachel

Rachel

numbered full seven years in anticipation of the development of fruits under assurances as specious as those by which the patriarch was stimulated to the performance of his stipulated servitude, and, like him, on its termination, have found a *Leah* in the place of a *Rebecca*, and have again, like him, to accomplish another term of years ere we could realize the hopes we had formed in the acquisition of the object of our desires.

The public nurseries and gardens of Middlesex and Norfolk are entitled to preeminence among those of New England, and Newton and Brighton, and Charlestown and Milton and Roxbury, are laudably competing with similar establishments in other sections of our country for the general patronage.

A familiar acquaintance with the synonymes, and their identity with the fruit, is essential to the convenience of all classes of cultivators, and indispensable to the proprietors of extensive nurseries. It will prevent much of the confusion which now prevails, and tend to correct the mistakes which frequently occur to those who have not attended to this subject.

If it has been the prevailing fashion to underrate almost everything of domestic origin, and attach a value to exotics in proportion to the distance from, and the expense at which they were procured, it was no less true of the products of the soil, than of those of the workshop and the loom. Even the intellectual labors of our countrymen have, until within a short period, been received with the cold formality with which an indigent acquaintance is often re-

cognised. While everything that bore the impress of a foreign original was sought after, admired and eulogised without much regard to its intrinsic merits. But these antinational prejudices and predilections are fast receding before the beaming and unquenchable light of intelligence and patriotism.

I have spoken of the influence that our association has exerted in relation to the primary objects of its institution. There are other subjects connected with its success and usefulness, to which I have adverted, and which should interest our attention. A practical acquaintance with the different departments of natural history will be found to be highly advantageous in the business of horticulture. I hope we may avail ourselves of the facilities that will be afforded us, to acquire a knowledge of this subject, when it will comport with the convenience of the gentlemen who have been designated as professors and lecturers on botany and vegetable physiology, entomology and horticultural chemistry. I anticipate from those resources not only much intellectual gratification, but that, from their abundant stores of scientific attainments, we may be instructed and encouraged to persevere in obtaining a familiar intimacy with all that is essential to our pursuits.

The protection and preservation of useful birds is a subject I would propose for your particular consideration. To those whose souls are attuned to the harmony of their music, who delight to listen to the warbling of nature's choristers, little need be urged to ensure them security in the peaceful possession of

their accustomed haunts. But if this consideration is not sufficient, there is another view in which the subject may be presented, that cannot fail to render them the objects of our care and watchfulness. We must either encourage them, or resign our gardens and orchards to the overwhelming ravages of innumerable insatiate insects. We must preserve them, and consent to tolerate their minor depredations, or suffer them to be destroyed, and with them all hopes of preserving any portion of our fruits.

It is asserted upon competent authority, that nearly all the food of small birds from the commencement of spring to the middle of June, consists of insects; and that a pair of sparrows during the time they have their young ones to provide for, destroy every week about three thousand three hundred caterpillars. By a wise and judicious enactment of the legislature of Massachusetts, the protection of the law is extended to the preservation of certain kinds of birds that are enumerated, and a penalty provided for every infraction of its provisions. Let this association unite in giving efficiency to the laws, by enforcing its operations upon every violater, and thus shall we subserve the public interests, protect our property, and preserve those innocent and useful co-laborers, who amply repay us in the aid they afford, and in the gratification we derive from their presence, and in listening to their inspiring and animating melody.

The pursuits which it is our object to promote, are not only subservient to the happiness of social and domestic life, in multiplying the resources of inno-

cent indulgence, and of the interchange of the kind offices of mutual good will, and not only tend to excite and elevate that taste for the beauties of creation, which almost of necessity leads to communion with its All-Glorious Author, but may be consecrated also to the holy purpose of rendering more interesting and attractive our final resting-place.

The improvement and embellishment of grounds devoted to public uses, is deserving of especial consideration, and should interest the ingenious, the liberal and tasteful in devising 'ways and means' for the accomplishment of so desirable an object; and I deem this a suitable occasion to direct the attention of our citizens to a subject I have long wished to see presented to their consideration, with an eloquence that could not fail to awaken, and with arguments that will not fail to insure the influence of all in its execution.

I refer to the establishment of a public cemetery, similar in its designs to that of Pere La Chaise in the environs of Paris, to be located in the suburbs of this metropolis. A suitable regard for the memory of the dead is not inconsistent with the precepts of religion or of our duty to the living. The place of graves affords to the serious and the contemplative, instruction and admonition. It teaches us 'what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' It is there that the heart is chastened, and the soul is subdued, and the affections purified and exalted. It is there that ambition surveys the boundaries of its powers, of its hopes, and its aspirations. And it is there that

we are constrained to admit, that human distinctions, and arrogance, and influence must terminate. I would render such scenes more alluring, more familiar and imposing, by the aid of rural embellishments. The skill and taste of the architect should be exerted in the construction of the requisite departments and avenues; and appropriate trees and plants should decorate its borders; — the weeping willow, waving its graceful drapery over the monumental marble, and the sombre foliage of the cyprus should shade it, and the undying daisy should mingle its bright and glowing tints with the native laurels of our forests. It is there I would desire to see the taste of the florist manifested in the collection and arrangement of beautiful and fragrant flowers, that in their budding and bloom and decay they should be the silent but expressive teachers of morality, and remind us that, although, like the flowers of autumn, the race of man is fading from off the earth, yet like them his root will not perish in the ground, but will rise again in a renewed existence, to shed the sweet influence of a useful life, in gardens of unfading beauty!

SECOND

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Second Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on Friday, the 10th of September, at the Exchange Coffee House, in a very splendid manner, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather for several days previous, which it was feared would prevent so handsome a display of fruits as was made last year. The dining hall was very tastefully ornamented with festoons and vases of flowers, and the table loaded with numerous baskets of beautiful peaches, grapes, pears, melons, apples, &c., arranged in a very chaste and appropriate manner. Much credit is due to the public spirit of E. EDWARDS, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Society, who, in addition to the pleasure his own company gave at the dinner table, enriched it with ten baskets of beautiful peaches, plums, and pears, the produce of his own and his neighbors' gardens. The trellis of grapes, raised in the open air by Mr FOSBICK, of Charlestown, excited much attention. The Hall of the Exchange was literally crowded with visitors from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The Society was favored with an eloquent and interesting Address, by Z. COOK, Jr., Esq., of Dorchester, at the Lecture Room at the Athenæum, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Among the fruits presented, were baskets of very fine Esperione and Black Hamburg Grapes, from WM. DEAN, of Salem; from J.

W. TREADWELL, Salem, Pears, Johonnot; from T. H. PERKINS, Grapes, St Peters, Muscat of Alexandria, white Frontignac, black do.; black Hamburg, flame colored Tokay, Chasselas or Sweet Water; Peaches and Nectarines, branches of Irish Ivory, from plants raised by Col. P., from cuttings taken by himself from Carrisbrook and Warwick castles, England, a beautiful vine, and perfectly hardy; from JOHN LOWELL, Grapes, black Hamburg, (one bunch weighing 32 ounces,) and white Tokay; Peaches; a plant in flower, of *Musea Coccinea*, has never been flowered before in this country; from RUFUS F. PHIPPS, Charlestown, Nectarines, and Andrews Pears; from DR WEBSTER, Cambridge, flowers, Dahlias, &c.; from DR ADAMS, Boston, magnum bonum Plums; from THOMAS WHITMARSH, Brookline, Peaches; from JOHN HEARD, Jr. Watertown, Bartlett Pears; from DR. S. A. SHURTLEFF, Boston, St Michael's and Broca's Bergamot Pears, White Muscadine Grapes, open ground; from N. CLAPP, Dorchester, Peaches, natural of the 5th and 6th generation, has never deteriorated from the parent fruit; from J. B. RICHARDSON, Boston, Peaches; from E. M. RICHARDS, Dedham, Summer Russet, Red Juneating, and Benoni (a native) Apples, and uncommonly fine natural Peaches; from DAVID FOSDICK, Charlestown, White Muscadine Grapes, tastefully arranged upon a trellis; from DAVID HAGGERSTON, Charlestown, black Hamburg Grapes and Flowers; from ELISHA EDWARDS, Springfield, Peaches, natural, very large and beautiful, also large and beautiful Pears and Plums; from John A. W. LAMB, Boston, Peaches; from NATHANIEL SEAVER, Roxbury, Bartlett Pears and Peaches; from J. and F. WINSHIP, Brighton, flowers; from Messrs KENRICK, Newton, flowers; from EBENEZER BREED, Charlestown, Grapes, five clusters black Hamburg, (two weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. each, 1 weighing 2 lbs.) white Chasselas and Muscat, also flowers; from S. DOWNER, Bartlett Pears, Porter and Ribstone Pippin Apples. Morris' White Peaches, four pots Balsamine, and two pots Snowberry; from EZRA DYER, Boston, Plums and Peaches; from JOHN PRINCE, Roxbury, Ribstone Pippin Apples; Verte longue, Andrews, Bartlett, and green Catharine Pears; yellow letter Melon, Royal D'Tours, Plums, a large branch of *Datura Arborea*, in flower, Dahlias, &c.; from Z. COOK, Jr., Dorchester, Bartlett

Pears, and flowers; from HECTOR COFFIN, Newburyport, Bon Cre-tien Pears; from ENOCH BARTLETT, Dorchester, Peaches, and Bartlett Pears; from S. R. JOHNSON, Charlestown, White Gage and Bolmar's Washington Plums; from R. TOOHEY, Waltham, by E. W. PAYNE, Black Hamburg Grapes, Pears, Peaches, and Melons; from WM. STONE, city farm, South Boston, a Muskmelon, weighing $19\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; from E. G. AUSTIN, Boston, magnum bonum white Plums; from EDWARD SHARP, Dorchester, very fine red Roman Nectarines; from RICHARD SULLIVAN, Brookline, black Hamburg Grapes; from ANDREW BRIMMER, Boston, White Gage, or Prince's fine white and Hill's native Plums, and a branch of Swan Pears, and a basket of Pears; from H. A. S. DEARBORN, Roxbury, great mogul Plums; from G. W. PRATT, Waltham, large Bouquets of flowers; from WM. CARTER, Botanic Garden, Cambridge, natural Peaches, very large and beautiful, and flowers; from ELIAS PHINNEY, native Grapes, and Nectarines; from CHEVER NEWHALL, Dorchester, fine natural Peaches; from NEHEMIAH D. WILLIAMS, Roxbury, Porter and other Apples; from O. PETTEE, Newton, Caroline Cling-Stone Peaches; from S. G. PERKINS, a dressed basket of fruit, consisting of black Hamburg, black Cape, and Muscat of Alexandria Grapes; and the Alberge Admirable, Great Montague Admirable, Morris' White or Pine, and Landreth's Cling-Stone Peaches; from E. VOSE, of Dorchester, beautiful Goose Mignonne Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Persian and Pine Apple Melons, and large Watermelons; from HENRY A. BREED, of Lynn, Watermelons; from PETER C. BROOKS, of Medford, by GEORGE THOMPSON, gardener, large clusters of black Hamburg Grapes, and fine Spice Apples; from JOHN LEMIST of Roxbury, several varieties of beautiful flowers; CHARLES SENIOR, flowers; WILLIAM WORTHINGTON flowers, in wreaths.

At four o'clock the Society, with their friends and invited guests sat down to a dinner prepared by Mr Gallagher, when the following sentiments were drunk.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *New England*—The hills that gave shelter to Liberty are now crowned with the blessings of Ceres.

2. *The Constitution of the United States*—The vigor of the stock will soon correct the saplings that may be engrafted on it.

3. *Liberty*—Having completed her Temple—we would entwine the stately column with the peaceful vine.

4. *Our Senator in Congress*—Himself invulnerable; he furnishes arms for the security of States.

5. *Our Controversies with the Parent Country*—Let them be manly struggles for a more honorable union on reciprocal principles.

6. *Massachusetts Cultivators*—May our efforts and success be in an inverse ratio to our climate and soil.

7. *Golden Apples and Golden Fleeces*—May they cease to be emblems of discord and disunion.

8. *Nullification*—A mode of re-dressing—highly destructive of the *black and white sorts*.

9. *Horticulture and Floriculture*—By which all climates and all soils may be compelled to concentrate their uses and beauties at the pleasure of man.

10. *The practical and scientific Cultivator*—A man who makes experiments in farming and in gardening for the *benefit* of his neighbor.

11. *Diffusion of kind and of kindness*—Our grapes can never be sour, for they will be within the reach of everybody.

12. *Woman*—The industry, science, and taste of man, is improving the soil for a more extended dominion of Flora.

13. *The fruits of the Patriots of France*—We would return them renovated and more grateful to the world by American adoption.

14. *The monarchies of Europe*—Vicious stocks *must go to the wall* for improved cultivation.

15. *Cultivation in its two great branches, mental and manual*—The latter without the former is an eddy in a stream—always moving, never advancing.

16. *Novelties in cultivation*—Never adopted without caution, nor rejected without trial—for although everything which is new may not be useful, yet everything useful was *once new*.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, General Dearborn: LAFAYETTE—‘Without fear and without reproach;’ the illustrious Champion of Liberty in three Revolutions.

By His Excellency Gov. Lincoln. The vine, under the shadow of which Freemen dwell securely—May its *new growth* be protected in that country, where it requires rather *training* than *heading*.

By his Honor the Mayor. New England—May every farm become a garden, every garden adorned with vines—and may it be the boast of our posterity, that their Fathers did not eat sour grapes.

By the Chief Justice. Education—The culture of the mind, which always requites the faithful laborer with the sweetest flowers and the richest fruit.

By Hon. B. W. Crowninshield. The Apple and Plum—May we never eat of the apple of discord, and have *plums* enough to make smooth the way of life.

By the Rev. Mr Pierpont. A Garden—The primitive and perpetual scene of all that makes man great—labor and serious thought; in which, having seen the smile of God in the *heat*, he may hear his voice ‘in the cool of the day.’

By Judge Chipman, of New Brunswick. The city of Boston—May it preserve its high character and its public spirit.

Communicated by the Hon. JOHN LOWELL. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—May liberality, without a tincture of jealousy, and cautious and scientific scrutiny, be its distinguished characteristic.

By Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq., 1st Vice President. The Press—Charles X. and his ‘*travelling Cabinet*’—the best modern commentary upon its power and influence when exerted in the cause of civil liberty and the rights of man.

By the Hon. Edward D. Bangs, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Agriculture and Horticulture—Pursuits in which competition excites no jealousy, and where ambition is often crowned with success.

By John C. Gray, Esq. The memory of Stephen Elliot of South Carolina—The death of an accomplished botanist is the loss of the whole world.

By E. Plimney, Esq., Vice President. Rural employment—I gives purity and freshness to the *opening bud* of youth—beauty and fragrance to the *flower* of manhood—and a wholesome soundness to the *fruits* of old age.

By Dr Thacher of Plymouth. The noble achievements of Horticulture—Peaches and Pears big as pumpkins, and grapes in clusters like that borne on a staff by two men from the valley of Grapes in the wilderness of Paran.

By Gen. Sumner. The Nullifiers—South Carolina *Borers*—as nobody cares about them out of their own State, they ought to be *dug* out there.

By Dr S. A. Shurtleff. Gen. Lafayette—The Hero of three Revolutions.

Communicated by Judge Story, who was prevented by illness from attending the meeting: *The pleasures of the day*—The fruits of good taste, and the taste of good fruits.

The soil of Algiers under French culture—Let them plant the tree of Knowledge, and that of Liberty will spring up of itself.

By J. C. Gray, Esq. The Republics of South America—Thrifty plants, which have withstood fire and steel by dint of vigorous *shooting*—may they never be injured by any injudicious attempt at *Crown Grafting*.

By S. Downer, Esq. The Second Anniversary of our Society—It brings with it the strengthened assurance of its great success, in promoting the elegant, useful, and interesting science, which it has for its object.

The Recipes of our English 'Kitchener' may suit a foreign taste—We prefer the prescriptions of a Yankee *Cook*.

The Garden Festival—

'Blossoms and fruits and flowers together rise,
And the whole year in wild profusion lies.'

After the Governor had retired—

Gov. LINCOLN—Fearless, independent, and patriotic—May he

who never forgets his country, be always supported by his countrymen.

Communicated by Jacob Lorrillard, Esq., President of the New York Horticultural Society: *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—Her blossoms insure a fruitful harvest.

Communicated by Judge Buel, President of the Albany Horticultural Society: *Old Massachusetts*—a nursery of Industry, Enterprise, Talent, and Patriotism—Her Plants have been widely disseminated, and are found to flourish and fruit well, in every climate and in every soil.

Sent by William R. Prince, Esq. of Flushing, N. Y.: *The Star of Promise*—the Ancients watched its glory in the *East*—We hail its brightest ascension in the *West*.

By Dr Storer, of Boston. Our Society—In these her days of successful operation, may she gratefully remember the vehicle which has borne her on to popularity and usefulness—a *Dearborn*.

Sent by Alfred S. Prince, Esq., of Flushing, N. Y.: *Boston*—Nature's favored spot, where the flowers of rhetoric commingle with those which spring from the domain of Flora.

On motion of Mr Z. Cook, Jr., the Hon. Ward Chipman, of New Brunswick, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

When Judge Chipman retired—

Judge Chipman—Our new member, and the agent of the British Government for establishing our Eastern boundary—We should be pleased to have such a one fixed as would bring him within our limits.

By Mr Edwards, of Springfield. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Success and prosperity to all her experiments.

After the President had retired, Mr Cook gave—

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, *President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—Under his assiduous, skilful, and energetic administration, this institution cannot fail to realize the hopes and anticipations of its founders.

THE COURSE OF CULTURE.

BY G. T. FESSENDEN.

*Sung at the Second Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society,
to the tune—'Auld Lang Syne.'*

Survey the world, through every zone,
From Lima to Japan,
In lineaments of light 't is shown
That CULTURE makes the man.
By manual culture one attains
What Industry may claim,
Another's mental toil and pains
Attenuate his frame.

Some plough and plant the teeming soil,
Some cultivate the arts ;
And some devote a life of toil
To tilling heads and hearts.
Some train the adolescent mind,
While buds of promise blow,
And see each nascent twig inclined
The way the tree should grow.

The first man, and the first of men,
Were tillers of the soil ;
And that was Mercy's mandate then,
Which destined man to toil.
Indulgence preludes fell attacks
Of merciless disease,
And Sloth extends on fiery racks
Her listless devotees.

Hail, HORTICULTURE ! Heaven-ordained,
Of every art the source,
Which man has polished, life sustained,
Since time commenced his course.

Where waves thy wonder-working wand
 What splendid scenes disclose !
 The blasted heath, the arid strand,
 Out-bloom the gorgeous rose !

Even in the SERAPH-SEX is thy
 Munificence described ;
 And Milton says in lady's eye
 Is Heaven identified.
 A seedling, sprung from Adam's side,
 A most celestial shoot !
 Became of Paradise the pride,
 And bore a world of fruit.

The Lilly, Rose, Carnation, blent
 By Flora's magic power,
 And Tulip, feebly represent
 So elegant a flower.
 Then, surely, Bachelors, ye ought,
 In season to transfer
 Some sprig of this sweet 'TOUCH-ME-NOT,'
 To grace your own parterre ;

And every Gardener should be proud,
 With tenderness and skill,
 If haply he may be allowed
 This precious plant to till.
 All that man has, had, hopes, can have,
 Past, promised, or possessed,
 Are fruits which CULTURE gives or gave
 At INDUSTRY's behest.

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OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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 JONA. WINSHIP, *Brighton.*
 WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, *Dorchester.*
 ELIJAH VOSE, *Dorchester.*
 AARON D. WILLIAMS, *Roxbury.*
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PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE COUNCIL.

I.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, &c.

To have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees and vines, by seed, scions, buds, layers, suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture, and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

ELIAS PHINNEY, *Chairman*.
SAMUEL DOWNER,
OLIVER FISKE,
ROBERT MANNING,
CHARLES SENIOR,
ELIJAH VOSE,
WILLIAM KENRICK,
E. M. RICHARDS.

II.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

To have the charge of whatever relates to the location and management of Kitchen Gardens; the cultivation of all plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, medicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful in the arts or are subservient to other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hot-beds; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

DANIEL CHANDLER, *Chairman*.
JACOB TIDD,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,
NATHANIEL SEAVER,
LEONARD STONE.

III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GREEN-HOUSES.

To have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication, and preservation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers of all kinds; the construction and management of green-houses, the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Chairman*.
 JONATHAN WINSHIP,
 JOSEPH G. JOY,
 DAVID HAGGERSTON,
 GEORGE W. PRATT.

IV.

ON THE LIBRARY.

To have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the council; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Chairman*.
 JOHN C. GRAY,
 JACOB BIGELOW,
 T. W. HARRIS,
 E. H. DERBY,
 ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

COMMITTEE ON THE SYNONYMES OF FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Society, June 20, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to facilitate a change of fruits with the Philadelphia, New York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonyms.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman*,
 ROBERT MANNING,
 SAMUEL DOWNER.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A

ASPINWALL, AUGUSTUS, Brookline.
AMES, JOHN W., Dedham.
ANDREWS, JOHN H., Salem.
ANDREWS, EBENEZER T., Boston.
ANTHONY, JAMES, Providence.

B

BARTLETT, ENOCH, Roxbury.
BREWER, THOMAS, "
BRIMMER, GEORGE W., Boston.
BRADLEE, JOSEPH P., "
BREED, EBENEZER, "
BUSSEY, BENJAMIN, "
BREED, HENRY A., Lynn.
BIGELOW, JACOB, Boston.
BALDWIN, ENOCH, Dorchester.
BREED, JOHN, Charlestown.
BREED, ANDREWS, Lynn.
BAILEY, KENDAL, Charlestown.
BALLARD, JOSEPH, Boston.

BROWN, JAMES, Cambridge.
BARTLETT, EDMUND, Newburyport.
BUCKMINSTER, LAWSON, Framingham.
BUCKMINSTER, EDWARD F., "
BRECK, JOSEPH, Pepperell.
BADLAM, STEPHEN, Boston.
BRADFORD, SAMUEL H., Boston.
BAILEY, EBENEZER, Boston.
BANGS, EDWARD D, Worcester.
BOWDOIN, JAMES, Boston.
BALCH, JOSEPH, Roxbury.
BOND, GEORGE, Boston.

C

COOK, ZEBEDEE, JR., Dorchester.
CODMAN, JOHN, "
CUNNINGHAM, J. A., "
CLAPP, NATHANIEL, "
COOLIDGE, JOSEPH, Boston.
CORDIS THOMAS, "
COPELAND, B. F., Roxbury.
COGSWELL, J. G., Northampton.
CHAMPNEY, JOHN, Roxbury.
COWING, CORNELIUS, "
CHANDLER, DANIEL, Lexington.
CALLENDER, JOSEPH, Boston.
CHASE, HEZEKIAH, Lynn.

COLMAN, HENRY, Salem.
CARNES, NATHANIEL G., New York.
CURTIS, EDWARD, Pepperell.
CHANDLER, SAMUEL, Lexington.
CAPEN, AARON, Dorchester.
CROWNINSHIELD, BENJ. W., Salem.
COTTING, WM., West Cambridge.
CABOT, SAMUEL, Brookline.
COFFIN, HECTOR, Rock Farm, Newbury.
CURTIS, NATHANIEL, Roxbury.
CLAP, ISAAC, Dorchester.
CRAFTS, EBENEZER, Roxbury.

D

DEARBORN, H. A. S., Roxbury.
 DAVIS, ISAAC P., Boston.
 DOWNER, SAMUEL, Dorchester.
 DICKSON, JAMES A., "
 DOWSE, THOMAS, Cambridgeport
 DUDLEY, DAVID, Roxbury.
 DOGGETT, JOHN, Boston.
 DREW, DANIEL, "
 DERBY, JOHN, Salem.

DAVENPORT, NATHANIEL, Milton.
 DAVIS, CHARLES, Roxbury.
 DORR, NATHANIEL, "
 DODGE, PICKERING, Salem.
 DEAN, WILLIAM, "
 DERBY, E. H., "
 DODGE, PICKERING, JR. Salem.
 DAVIS, JOHN B., Boston.

E

EMMONS, ROBERT L., Boston.
 EVERETT, EDWARD, Charlestown.
 EUSTIS, JAMES, South Reading.

EDWARDS, ELISHA, Springfield.
 EAGER, WILLIAM, Boston.
 ENDICOTT, WILLIAM P., Danvers.

F

FRENCH, BENJAMIN V., Boston.
 FESSENDEN, THOMAS G., Charlestown.
 FROTHINGHAM, SAMUEL, Boston,
 FORRESTER, JOHN, Salem.
 FISKE, OLIVER, Worcester.
 FOSDICK DAVID, Charlestown.

FLETCHER, RICHARD, Boston.
 FIELD, JOSEPH, Weston.
 FITCH, JEREMIAH, Boston
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 FREEMAN, RUSSELL, New Bedford.
 FAY, SAMUEL P. P., Cambridge.

G

GRAY, JOHN C., Boston.
 GREENLEAF, THOMAS, Quincy.
 GOURGAS, J. M., Weston.
 GREEN, CHARLES W., Roxbury.
 GORE, WATSON, "
 GANNETT, T. B., Cambridge.

GARDNER, W. F., Salem.
 GARDNER, JOSHUA, Dorchester.
 GOODALE, EPHRAIM, Bucksport.
 GOODWIN, THOMAS, J., Charlestown.
 GUILD, BENJAMIN, Boston.
 GIBBS, BENJAMIN, Boston.

H

HARRIS, SAMUEL D., Boston.
 HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH, Roxbury.
 HASKINS, RALPH, "
 HUNTINGTON, RALPH, Boston.
 HEARD, JOHN, JR., "
 HILL, JEREMIAH, "
 HOLLINGSWORTH, MARK, Milton.
 HARRIS, WILLIAM T., "
 HOLBROOK, AMOS, "
 HARRIS, THADDEUS M., Dorchester.
 HOWE, RUFUS, "
 HAYDEN, JOHN, Brookline.

HOWES, FREDERICK, Salem.
 HAGGERSTON, DAVID, Charlestown.
 HUNT, EBENEZER, Northampton.
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 HAYWARD, GEORGE, Boston.
 HIGGINSON, HENRY, Boston.
 HALL, DUDLEY, Medford.
 HARTSHORNE, ELIPHALET P., Boston.
 HOUGHTON, ABEL, JR., Lynn.
 HOVEY, P. B., JR., Cambridgeport.
 HURD, WILLIAM, Charlestown.

I

IVES, JOHN M., Salem.

J

JAKUES, SAMUEL, JR., Charlestown.
 JOY, JOSEPH G., Boston.

JOY, JOSEPH B., Boston.
 JONES, THOMAS K., Roxbury.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, R., Charlestown.
JACKSON, PATRICK T., Boston.

JACKSON, JAMES, Boston.
JOHONNOT, GEORGE S., Salem.

K

KENRICK, WILLIAM, Newton.
KELLIE, WILLIAM, Boston.

KING, JOHN, Medford.

L

LINCOLN, LEVI, Worcester.
LINCOLN, WILLIAM, "
LOWELL, JOHN, Roxbury.
LEE, THOMAS, JR., "
LEWIS, HENRY, "
LEMIST, JOHN, "
LYMAN, THEODORE, JR., Boston.
LOWELL, JOHN A., "

LAWRENCE, ABBOTT, Boston.
LYMAN, GEORGE W., "
LAWRENCE, CHARLES, Salem.
LITTLE, HENRY, Bucksport, Maine.
LELAND, DANIEL, Sherburne.
LELAND, J. P., "
LITTLE SAMUEL, Bucksport.

M

MANNING, ROBERT, Salem.
MANNERS, GEORGE, Boston.
MINNS, THOMAS, "
MORRILL, AMBROSE, Lexington.
MUNROE, JONAS, "
MUSSEY, BENJAMIN, Boston.

M'CARTHY, EDWARD, Brighton.
MACKAY, JOHN, Boston.
MEAD, ISAAC W., Charlestown.
MEAD, SAMUEL O., West Cambridge.
MOFFATT, J. L., Boston.

N

NEWHALL, CHEEVER, Dorchester.
NICHOLS, OTIS, "
NUTTALL, THOMAS, Cambridge.
NEWELL, JOSEPH R., Boston.

NEWHALL, JOSIAH, Lynnfield.
NEWMAN, HENRY, Roxbury.
NICHOLSON, HENRY, Brookline.
NEWELL, JOSEPH W., Charlestown.

O

OTIS, HARRISON G., Boston.
OLIVER, FRANCIS J., "

OLIVER, WILLIAM, Dorchester.
OXNARD, HENRY, Brookline.

P

PERKINS, THOMAS, H., Boston.
PERKINS, SAMUEL G., "
PARSONS, THEOPHILUS, "
PUTNAM, JESSE, "
PRATT, GEORGE W., "
PRESCOTT, WILLIAM, "
PENNIMAN, ELISHA, Brookline
PARSONS, GORHAM, Brighton.
PETTEE, OTIS, Newton.
PRINCE, JOHN, Roxbury.
PHINNEY, ELIAS, Lexington.
PRINCE, JOHN, JR., Salem.
PEABODY, FRANCIS, "
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PENNIMAN, JAMES, Dorchester.

POOR, BENJAMIN, New York.
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PERRY, JOHN, Sherburne.
POND, SAMUEL, Cambridge.
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PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, "
POND, SAMUEL M., Bucksport.
PRESCOTT, C. H., Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.
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PRATT, WILLIAM, JR., Boston.
PRIEST, JOHN F., "
PHILBRICK, SAMUEL, Brookline.
PARKER, THOMAS, Dorchester.
PARKER, ISAAC, Boston.
PARKINSON, JOHN, Roxbury.

R

RUSSELL, JOHN B., Boston.
 ROBBINS, E. H., "
 ROLLINS, WILLIAM, "
 RICE, JOHN P., "
 RICE, HENRY, "
 RUSSELL, J. W., Roxbury.
 READ, JAMES, "
 ROBBINS, P. G., Roxbury.
 ROLLINS, EBENEZER, Boston.

ROWE, JOSEPH, Milton.
 ROGERS, R. S., Salem.
 RODMAN, BENJAMIN, New Bedford.
 ROTCH, FRANCIS, "
 ROTCH, WILLIAM, "
 RICHARDSON, NATHAN, South Reading.
 RAND, EDWARD S., Newburyport.
 RICHARDS, EDWARD M., Dedham.

S

SHURTLEFF, BENJAMIN, Boston.
 SEARS, DAVID, "
 STEVENS, ISAAC, "
 SILSBY, ENOCH, "
 STORER, D. HUMPHREYS, "
 SULLIVAN, RICHARD, Brookline.
 SEAVER, NATHANIEL, Roxbury.
 SENIOR, CHARLES, "
 SUMNER, WILLIAM H., Dorchester.
 SWETT, JOHN, "
 SHARP, EDWARD, "
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 SALTONSTALL, LEVERETT, Salem.
 SHAW, LEMUEL, Boston.
 SMITH, J. M., "
 STORRS, NATHANIEL, Boston.
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 SWIFT, HENRY, Nantucket.
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 STONE, WILLIAM, South Boston.

T

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 TIDD, JACOB, Roxbury.
 THOMPSON, GEORGE, Medford.
 TRAIN, SAMUEL, — "
 THORNDIKE, ISRAEL, JR., Boston.
 THWING, SUPPLY C., Roxbury.

TUCKER, RICHARD D., Boston.
 TILDEN, JOSEPH, "
 TOOHEY, RODERICK, Waltham.
 THOMAS, BENJAMIN, Hingham.
 TRULL, JOHN W., Boston.
 TAYLOR, CHARLES, Dorchester.

V

VOSE, ELIJAH, Dorchester.

W

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 WILLIAMS, FRANCIS I., Boston.
 WILDER, M. P., Boston.
 WILLIAMS, AARON D., Roxbury.
 WILLIAMS, MOSES, "
 WILLIAMS, G., "
 WELD, BENJAMIN, "
 WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, Dorchester.
 WELLES, JOHN, "
 WALES, WILLIAM, "
 WEBSTER, J. W., Cambridge.
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WIGHT, EBENEZER, Boston.
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 WINSHIP, JONATHAN, Brighton.
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 WHITMARSH, THOMAS, Brookline.
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WHITE, STEPHEN, Salem.
 WARD, MALTHUS A. "
 WEBSTER, DANIEL, Boston.

WARD, RICHARD, Roxbury.
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AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, &c.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held at their Hall on Saturday, September 18, 1830, it was

Voted, That the alterations in the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society, with a list of the Members and Standing Committees, be appended to the Anniversary Address, to be published agreeably to a vote of the Society.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, March 6, 1830, at the Hall of the Society, it was

Resolved, That Honorary and Corresponding Members may be hereafter elected by the Council, instead of the manner prescribed in the XXIVth article of the By-Laws.

The following Resolutions to amend the Constitution, were offered, to be acted upon at the next stated meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That the VIIth section of the Constitution be so far amended, as that all members be elected by the Council, instead of the mode prescribed in said section.

Resolved, That the IXth section of the Constitution be so far amended, that the Anniversary of the Society shall hereafter be observed on the third Wednesday of September.

Voted, To amend the By-Laws of the Society by reducing the fee of Life Membership to Fifteen Dollars, including the annual subscription of the first year.

An adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held on the 13th of March, when the following regulations for the Library and Cabinet were adopted.

ARTICLE I.

All books, manuscripts, drawings, engravings, paintings, models, and other articles belonging to the Society, shall be confided to the special care of the Committee on the Library, which shall

make a report at the annual meeting, on the third Saturday of September, of their condition, and what measures may be necessary for their preservation and augmentation.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be procured proper cases and cabinets for the books and all other articles, in which they shall be arranged, in such a manner, as the Committee on the Library may direct.

ARTICLE III.

All additions to the collection of books and other articles shall be placed upon the table, in the Hall of the Society, for exhibition for one week, and as much longer as the Library Committee may deem expedient, previous to their being arranged in their appropriate situations.

ARTICLE IV.

The following books of record shall be kept in the Hall of the Society.

Number 1. To contain a Catalogue of the Books.

“ 2. To contain a Catalogue of the Manuscripts.

“ 3. To contain an account of the drawings, engravings, paintings, models, and all other articles.

“ 4. The register of books loaned.

ARTICLE V.

When any book, or any other article, shall be presented to the Society, the name of the donor shall be inserted in the appropriate record book, and the time it was received.

ARTICLE VI.

Every book and article shall have a number affixed to it, in the order in which they are arranged in the several books of record.

ARTICLE VII.

When any new book is received, it shall be withheld from circulation at least one week ; and very rare and costly works shall not be taken from the Hall without the permission of the Library Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

Not more than two volumes shall be taken out by any member, at one time, or retained longer than two weeks; and every person shall be subject to a fine of ten cents a week for every volume retained beyond that time.

ARTICLE IX.

Every book shall be returned in good order, regard being had to the necessary wear thereof, with proper usage; and if any book shall be lost or injured, the person to whom it stands charged shall replace it by a new volume or set, if it belonged to a set, or pay the current price of the volume or set, and then upon the remainder of the set, if the volume belong to a set, shall be delivered to the person so paying for the same.

ARTICLE X.

All books shall be returned to the Hall for examination on or before the first Saturday of September annually, and remain until after the third Saturday of said month; and every person then having one or more books, and neglecting to return the same, as herein required, shall pay a fine of one dollar; and if, at the expiration of one month after the third Saturday of September, any book has not been returned, which was taken out previous to the annual examination of the Library, the person to whom it stands charged, shall be required to return the same, and if after such request, it is not placed in the Hall within two weeks, he shall be liable to pay therefor, in the manner prescribed in the ninth article.

ARTICLE XI.

No member shall loan a book to any other person, under the penalty of a fine of one dollar.

ARTICLE XII.

When a written request shall be left at the Hall for a particular book, then out, it shall be retained for the person requiring it, for two days after it shall have been returned.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held on Saturday, May 8, 1830, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the four Committees on Fruits, the products of the kitchen garden, Flowers, and the synonymes of fruits, be specially charged to examine the various products within their several departments, which may be weekly exhibited in the Hall of the Society, and to furnish reports thereon for publication in the New England Farmer.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was held on Saturday, June 12, by adjournment, it was

Voted, That the several Committees on Fruits, the products of the kitchen garden, Flowers, and the synonymes of Fruits, which were directed at the meeting held on the 8th of May last, to make weekly reports on the products exhibited in the Hall of the Society, be requested to present them for publication, with distinctive captions, and that they be signed by the chairman, or such member of the Committee, as may be charged with the duty of preparing them for the press.

Resolved, that the VIIth section of the Constitution be so far amended that all members be elected by the Council instead of the manner prescribed in said section.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the board of Counsellors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, December 5th, 1829, the following resolutions were adopted :

1st. *Resolved*, That an Executive Committee of the Council be chosen to consist of five members, with authority to exercise all the powers of the Council ; and said Committee to convene at such times and places as may be deemed expedient, and to make report of the proceedings to the Council at the stated meetings of the board, and at such other times as may be required.

2d. *Resolved*, That the stated meetings of the Council shall be held at ten o'clock, A. M., on the first Saturday of March, June, September and December, at the Hall of the Society.

3d. *Resolved*, That there be an addition of one member to the Library Committee. Zebedee Cook, Jr., having been nominated, he was accordingly elected.

4th. *Resolved*, That all letters and communications to or from any of the officers or members of the Society, which relate to objects for which it was instituted, and it may be deemed expedient to publish as a part of the transactions of the Society, shall be transmitted to the Library Committee, and said Committee shall prepare them for, and superintend their publication.

5th. *Resolved*, That the four Standing Committees of the Council prepare lists of such objects as they may think worthy of premiums, and cause the same to be published in the New England Farmer during the month of January next.

6th. *Resolved*, That all seeds, plants, or other articles, presented to the Society, or purchased therefor, shall be disposed of as the Executive Committee may direct.

The following Gentlemen were then elected in pursuance of the first resolution.

SAMUEL DOWNER, *Dorchester.*

ELIAS PHINNEY, *Lexington.*

CHEEVER NEWHALL, *Dorchester.*

CHARLES TAPPAN, *Brookline.*

JOHN B. RUSSELL, *Boston.*

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. It is the duty of the Standing Committee on Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, and the synonymes of Fruits, to attend the weekly exhibitions at the Hall of the Society, and to carefully examine all specimens which may be offered for premium or exhibition.

2. Reports on Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, offered for exhibition only, may be drawn up, signed, and delivered to the Library Committee, for publication, by any member of each Committee,

who may be present, in the Hall, in the event the Chairman is absent, and provided the consent of such other members, as may be in attendance, is given.

3. No Report, awarding premiums, to be made on objects offered therefor, until after the season of the maturity of each kind of fruit, flower, and vegetable, for which premiums have been offered, has passed.

4. No premium to be awarded, but by the consent and approbation of a majority of each committee.

5. All reports awarding premiums, to be signed by the Chairman, and transmitted to the Library Committee for publication.

The foregoing Rules were read and adopted, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the 2d of October, 1830.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.*

E. L. EMMONS, *Recording Sec.*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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